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bureaucracy. It has been impossible under the circumstances for other peoples to cherish toward Russia the kindly feelings of appreciation and honor which in normal circumstances one country is bound to feel towards another. The Czar's empire has been felt to be, in a peculiar sense, the enemy of all mankind. A great cry—we have all heard it—has gone up from the universal human heart for a speedy and radical change in her conduct.

The Czar has heard this appeal from the world, as well as the despairing and often angry cry of his own "children." It has been impossible to keep it from him, by no matter what pretenses and ruses, for he is a man who knows, and thinks, and feels. He has been moved from within, out of the depths of his own kind and generous spirit. In spite of hindrances which it is difficult for us Americans to appreciate, he has spoken, and his spoken word will not return to him void. His manifesto has called forth an immense sigh of relief abroad as well as at home, and it is little exaggeration to say that his action will prove as efficient in promoting general good feeling and harmony throughout the community of nations as in establishing quiet and security and increased prosperity at home.

"For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along,  
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or  
wrong;  
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame  
Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or  
shame:  
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim."

### Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the American Peace Society.

The American Peace Society will be seventy-five years old next month. The Directors desire to signalize this anniversary year by greatly enlarging the constituency of the Society, substantially increasing its funds and thus augmenting its power of service hereafter. In consideration of the recent remarkable growth and the immense importance of the peace propaganda at the present time, they would be glad, if possible, to go so far as to procure a suitable building of their own, from which, as a permanent headquarters, the work might be adequately carried on hereafter.

All the members and friends of the Society throughout the country are urged to cooperate with us as generously as possible. There are many persons in nearly every neighborhood who are "ripe unto harvest," and could easily be brought into active and even enthusiastic support of the movement if a little pains were taken to inform them of its true character and aims, and to solicit their personal attachment to it.

The years since the Society was organized in 1828 have been momentous ones for humanity. They

have been full of wonderful events, scientific, social and political, which have given extraordinary stimulus to the forces which are working out the world's unity and peace. The period has not had its like anywhere else in history. The fullness of the times is upon us, and we must prepare for its extraordinary demands.

These days are great days, surpassingly hopeful days. Work counts now to the remotest corners of the planet. The peace movement has grown beyond all the dreams of those who initiated it in the early years of the past century; it now holds a recognized position in the civilized world and commands the attention and support of kings, of statesmen and of parliaments. It has already seen measurably realized at The Hague one of its great ideals. The methods which it has proposed for dealing with controversies have proved themselves eminently sane and practical, and have passed the stage when they longer need argument in their defense.

It is time, therefore, to develop the work along practical lines on a larger and more adequate scale than ever before, and to push it with all possible means in every direction toward the full realization of its purpose—universal and permanent peace, organized peace—among the nations. Will not all our friends, especially those whom God has blessed with ample means, help us to make this anniversary year memorable by enabling the Society hereafter to do its work on a scale worthy of the cause?

The annual meetings of the Society, which will have special anniversary features this year, will be held the third week in May. Announcement of the exact date and of the character of the meetings will be sent to all the members in due time.

### Editorial Notes.

There was one passage, not to mention others, in Ambassador White's address at the farewell dinner given him when he was leaving Berlin that all the friends of peace should read and remember. It is as follows, as given by the *Yale Alumni Weekly*:

"It was my fortune to be president of the American delegation at the Peace Conference of The Hague. That conference was held at a time when the American people were supposed to be, and indeed were, more occupied with every kind of enterprise, large and small, than ever before; and yet no other nation found time to make such efforts for the creation of a tribunal of arbitration and for the establishment of every possible guarantee for peace. The mails and cables were burdened with messages to us from all sorts and conditions of men in all parts of the American republic. Some were eloquent; some easily lent themselves to ridicule; some were deeply pathetic. One, I remember, which came from a Protestant bishop in one of the remotest southwestern states of

the American Union, was one of the most touching utterances I have ever seen. It was simply a circular letter begging his clergy and laity to put up constant prayers that the chances for the peace of the world might be increased by the conference. This circular letter had at least one interesting result. It was shown to the late venerable chancellor of the German empire, and it deeply affected him. I have had ample opportunities to compare American materialism with American idealism during my connection with the diplomatic service. The American embassy in this city has had, during many years, to deal with questions of material interests, some very serious, but not one of them stirred a tithe of the widespread, deep feeling which was aroused in 1899 by the hope that something might be done for humanity in the way of increasing the chances for peace."

This utterance of Mr. White may seem to many to exaggerate the attachment of our people to the principle of peace. We believe, however, that in spite of present appearances to the contrary it is a fair interpretation of the abiding spirit of the nation, and that when the moment comes for another great international step in the direction of the establishment of permanent world order and harmony the people of the United States will rally to its support with even greater zeal and unanimity than they did at the time of the Hague Conference. The passage, further, vividly enforces the lesson of the importance of faithfulness to duty in one's own field, however remote and obscure it may seem to be. Who knows but that this bishop in the far southwest, by faithfulness in a relatively simple matter, furnished the very help without which the great Peace Conference would have proved a huge fiasco? Friends of peace, do your duty where you are, and God will make it fruitful, in one way or another.

#### Salvador Arbitration.

One of our exchanges scolds the Republic of Salvador rather unmercifully because she has, before paying the award in the arbitration case, submitted to King Edward something over a year ago, approached Secretary Hay to see if the amount awarded, regarded by her as unjust, cannot be reduced. The history of the case is about this: Various claims of citizens of the United States against the Salvadorian government were, by treaty, submitted to the arbitration of King Edward. Edward selected to examine the case an English judge of high character and ability. The verdict returned was that the government of Salvador was responsible and should pay the American claimants half a million dollars, the date of settlement being fixed as March 1 this year. The government of Salvador regarded this amount as exorbitant, specifying certain items, as attorneys' fees, etc., which it regarded as out of reason. On this ground the Salvadorian Minister at Washington has asked to submit certain documents to Secretary Hay to show reason for this contention. We do not understand that Salvador objects to the award *per se*, nor that she means to withhold payment

of the full amount if she cannot get it reduced. Our government can, of course, do nothing in the matter, unless a new protocol is drawn and a new arbitrator or a commission appointed or the case be sent to the Hague Court for review of the matter of the amount. Such an under-arbitration as this is entirely possible, and ought to be had rather than allow a serious injustice to be done. We do not know enough about the details of this case to be able to say whether such a course is advisable. We imagine that our State Department will proceed wisely and patiently in the matter.

Since the foregoing was written Secretary Hay has informed the Salvadorean government that he sees no reason why the full amount should not be paid.

Senator Morgan's war of "words, words, words" against the Panama Canal treaty with Colombia came to an end on the 17th of March, after the Senate had on his sole account been in extra session for thirteen days, and the treaty, having escaped all the perils of endless speech-making, was ratified by a vote of 73 to 5. This important international waterway, which has been delayed for many years by colossal selfishness and unworthy political manipulation, now seems in a fair way to get itself commenced at an early day. Two days later, the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which has had to meet the formidable opposition of certain protected interests, was likewise ratified by a majority of more than three to one, the vote being 50 to 16. This action, however, is not the end of the matter, as the treaty was so amended as to require the approval of Congress before it takes effect. This means another contest on the subject next fall, when the Senate opponents of the treaty, backed by outside protectionist interests, will make a fresh effort to defeat it, even if it passes the House of Representatives promptly. The amendments of the treaty have been accepted by the Cuban Senate. The whole subject has gotten into a muddle from which many at Washington feel that it will be difficult to extricate it without abandoning the treaty altogether. It is very difficult for common people to understand why so simple and plain a duty as reciprocity with Cuba, demanded by the masses of the people everywhere, should take such an eternal time to be fulfilled. They are practically forced to the conclusion that duty of this high order is an entirely secondary consideration with some people "at the other end of the Capitol."

#### Ireland's Relief.

Next to the edict of the Czar of Russia issued on the 12th of March, on which we comment elsewhere, the most important event in the political world during the past month was the introduc-

tion into Parliament, on the 25th of March, of the British government's Irish Land Purchase Bill. This bill, not to go into the details of it, provides for the purchase in small farms by the tenants, through loans made to them at a moderate interest rate by the government, of the great estates of Ireland. If the scheme is carried out with even tolerable success, as the general opinion believes will be the case, it will eventually put an end in large measure to landlordism in the island. The result will be, through the courage and thrift inspired in them, a great improvement in the condition of the peasantry. As the land question has lain at the root of much of the people's sufferings and discontent, this measure, when carried out, will necessarily remove a great part of the unrest of the population, and probably also of the political agitation. It is reported that the government, after consultation with the Irish leaders, has also planned, when the land question is disposed of by Parliament, to bring forward a supplementary bill giving an important extension of local self-government in Ireland. This movement of the British government, undertaken, we doubt not, with entire honesty, though under the compulsion of stern political necessity, will certainly prove to be one of the most beneficent reform programs undertaken in recent times. It outdoes Gladstone himself and makes one feel that his spirit is still living and powerful among the English people. Its announcement has been hailed with the greatest satisfaction throughout the entire English-speaking world and elsewhere. The cause of Ireland had become the cause of all liberty-loving people, wherever the Irish are scattered abroad or their wrongs known. In this country sympathy with the Irish has always been one of the strongest causes of dislike of England. It will be fortunate for Anglo-American relations when this ground of antipathy no longer exists.

**What War  
Makes of Men.**

In a letter to *City and State*, Rev. Charles F. Dole of Jamaica Plain, Mass., speaks as follows of the moral effects of war and military imperialism :

"Such is the subtle poison of militarism, lulling men's consciences and making specious pleas for its cruelty and injustice, in America as in France, the same in the twentieth century as it was in the days of imperial Rome.

"I make no plea that Captain Brownell should be brought to justice at this late day. I pity the man who has had to carry, and must now always carry, the brand of Cain upon his brow. All that I care for is that our American people shall catch the sense of the lesson which Captain Brownell has taught us at so sorrowful and heavy expense. I am willing to believe that he is not a bad man beyond others. I doubt if he would have treated a priest of white skin so villainously. He was

simply what war, and especially a 'war of invasion' (as this war has lately been rightly described by one in authority), always tends to make of its tools. The higher civilization becomes, the greater its risk in undertaking the work of barbarism. Civilized men are no more fit to lie, and burn, and kill, and put men to torture than razors are fit to hew trees with.

"The fact is, the nation has never yet thought out the course upon which, under the guidance of certain eager commercial and military interests, it has been hurried. Captain Brownell, and others like him, have shown us what a tremendous task we have undertaken in the Philippine Islands in forcing civilization at the point of the bayonet, in governing a people whom our agents and soldiers more or less consciously look down upon. The corner-stone of our government is the idea of democracy. Take out of the structure of our new empire in the East the greed of gain, the pride of race, the jealousy of rival powers, and the subtle glory of territorial aggrandizement, and there is not enough of missionary zeal or philanthropy to hold up its walls for a year. Meantime the single condition for even the semblance of our success with it is sympathy with the people. This means sympathy with their natural and human aspirations to be free, as we are free, of any foreign kind of domination.

"In short, the objection to military imperialism—that is, a dominion won by force and maintained by garrisons and naval stations—is that its natural fruit is in men like Captain Brownell."

Minister Bowen's epigram during the recent Venezuelan negotiations, "The United States wants peace and not alliances," is one of the best things that has been said in political matters in recent years. The proceeding of Great Britain and Germany in this affair exemplifies all the worst aspects of ordinary political alliances between states. It has intensified throughout South America hatred of everything British and German, and will in time probably lead to an alliance of the leading South American republics against supposed European aggressions. The suggestion of Argentina to our State Department for a defensive alliance of American states against debt collecting by violence shows the trend of South American thought. The alliance has also deepened throughout this country, the suspicion, still surviving from the past, that no professed friendship of Great Britain for the United States can be relied on, that it is a mere pretense for political ends. It will be impossible for many years to come to persuade the American people that this alliance was not intended primarily against the Monroe Doctrine, and hence will come all the evils that will arise from a general and steady suspicion and fear of both Great Britain and Germany. Our country has so far in its history kept out of political alliances with other nations. We trust that Mr. Bowen's utterance interprets the general feeling of all our prominent statesmen and diplomats on the subject of alliances in its general aspects

as well as in reference to the particular Venezuelan affair. The mere talk of an alliance of the United States with Great Britain, which has been recently to some extent indulged in, is not of good omen. Not a word of the kind ought ever to be heard again. Of coöperation with other powers along all sorts of pacific lines there cannot be too much, but of alliances, in the generally accepted sense of that term, we want nothing whatever. It would be a deadly and fatal poison injected into our political veins.

#### **Pan-American Railway.**

The first practical step has been taken toward carrying out the plan of a great railway system binding together North, Central and South America, which was discussed and approved at the Pan-American Conference at Mexico City. For a preliminary investigation the government has appropriated \$2,500, to which Andrew Carnegie and Ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia have added each \$5,000. The special agent chosen to go into Central and South America and make the investigation and report on the feasibility of the undertaking is Mr. Charles M. Pepper, a man of ability and large experience. His mission will be to determine the resources of the Central and South American countries, the location and condition of existing railway lines, the future prospects of their traffic, the concessions which each government will be willing to make to the enterprise, etc. In the interests of this project a meeting of the diplomatic representatives of the different countries was held at the State Department, Washington, on March 11, at which Mr. Pepper was given the benefit of the suggestions of these representatives. This project, the execution of which would undoubtedly serve to bring the American republics into closer and more sympathetic relations, does not seem so difficult of realization when one remembers that more than one half of the proposed ten thousand miles of railway is already in existence and operation. With the sanction given to the plan by Congress, it is predicted that by 1910 it will be possible to take a train at any railway station in the United States or Canada and travel by rail all the way to any capital in Central or South America.

#### **Trades Unions and the Militia.**

The movement among the trades unions against their members serving in the militia seems to be steadily growing, in spite of the criticisms directed against them. If one may judge from utterances now and then heard from members of the unions, the motives of their action are not by any means wholly selfish and cliquish. It would be hard to find higher grounds for a course of conduct than those put forward by Frank A. Sieverman of New Haven,

Conn., in a recent reply to Rev. Newman Smythe, who had arraigned the unions as virtually guilty of treason for putting into their constitution a clause against militia service. "One of the saddest things we listened to to-night," he said, "was to hear a minister of the Gospel trying to rally men around a proposition that involved their coolly and deliberately taking the lives of others. Now, a battlefield to me has all the horrors of hell, absolutely, and I can conceive of no kind of justification that will permit me and justify me in taking the life of my fellowman. I cannot do it and I will not do it at any man's behest. I am not that kind of a patriot. . . . We have a somewhat loftier conception of patriotism. Our love of human kind is not restricted by the accidental geographical boundaries of any state or of any country. . . . If it squares with our friend's idea of correct modes of living to prefer to give to a professional killer of men, — a man who engages in the business of killing men and accepts pay for it, — if it is in accordance with his ideas of the teachings of Christ to give preference to such a man over one who is opposed to killing his fellowmen, then I say that I do not agree with his ideas of Christianity. As I understand the gentle Nazarene, he was the Prince of Peace; and I do not understand that he came among the people to preach war and slaughter and devastation. . . . I say it is a distinct advancement along the lines of human progress, and attests a higher degree of civilization and the greater recognition of the responsibilities of human beings to human beings, for a class of men to say, 'Henceforth we cease to murder one another.'" It would be hard for Dr. Smythe or anybody else to disprove these propositions.

The *Presbyterian Banner* comments in **A Naval Mania.** the following outspoken and most eminently sensible language on what it calls the prevailing naval mania:

"The nations seem possessed with a naval mania. Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and others are all looking towards an increased expenditure for ships of war. The Japanese Diet has been dissolved by the Emperor, the country is in the throes and excitement of a national election, and naval extension is the issue. A diminution of the land tax had been promised, but the English-Japanese alliance entails an enlargement of the navy, — but how build ships and knock off taxes at the same time? So there must be a new election, and one question discussed is, Has the government committed a breach of faith? In Italy one party calls out brutally in parliament, 'We want war; our position in the Mediterranean demands a larger navy.' In France there are fire-eaters who think the manifest destiny of France is to make this same Mediterranean a French lake. And they cry for more ships and more armor and more guns. Disarmament is scouted as a dream. The Emperor

William hangs up in the anti-chamber of the Reichstag a chart showing the immense disparity between the number of German and of English battleships. The popular notion in England has been that her navy must be as strong as the navies of any two nations combined. That is the two-navy theory, and now some have adopted a three-navy platform. What is demanded over and over again at home is familiar to all. M. Jaures, a Socialist, made a plea a few days ago in the French Chamber for disarmament and was sneered at. He retorted: 'You say my solution is chimerical. What is yours? You come here year after year with a program which, you say, will be sufficient to guard the country against war, and yet each year's program eats up that of the preceding twelve months. Does that look like the work of severely practical men? When will your plan of ever-swelling and competitive armaments come to fruition? It is an infinite series of enlarging budgets upon which you bid us enter. If anything is chimerical it is that policy.' Is not this man nearer the spirit of Christianity and nearer sound statesmanship and economy than those who would build a three-nation navy and then cry to every other power, 'Lay on, Macduff'?"

Dean Farrar.

The late distinguished Dr. Frederick W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, was one of the number of eminent religious men of our time who have boldly proclaimed that war is a part of the divine order of the world, a great and honorable instrument of righteousness, to be used in the promotion of the regeneration of humanity and the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth. He did not go as far as the old Greek philosopher Heraclitus, who said that "war is the mother of all things;" nor as far as Hegel, who declared that "the victorious nation is always the better nation"; nor as Bismarck, and many others, that "might makes right." He would not have agreed with all the deliverances of Joseph de Maistre, who said: "War is divine in itself because it is a law of the world. War is divine in the mysterious glory which surrounds it, and in the not less inexplicable attraction which draws us to it. War is divine in the protection granted to great captains, even the most daring, who are rarely hit in battles and only when their fame can no longer be increased and their mission is finished. War is divine in the manner in which it breaks out. How much are those who are thought to be the authors of war drawn into it by circumstances! War is divine in its results, which absolutely elude the speculations of men." Dean Farrar would not have gone to these extremes of philosophic nonsense and absurdity, but his latest utterances on the subject (*North American Review*, September, 1900), given out during the progress of the South African campaign, showed him to belong in his conceptions of war to the times of Joshua rather than to these days of the Christ. Dr. Farrar was an advanced thinker, a leader and a tremendous force in many lines of social reform, and it is difficult to explain

how on the subject of war, on which opinion is now so rapidly turning about, he lived in the moral mists and fogs of three thousand years ago.

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**Recommendations of the Customs Congress.** The Customs Congress which recently met in New York City, in which sixteen of the American republics were represented by officials of their various Custom Houses, has recommended to the governments the adoption of the following measures, in order to facilitate the daily commercial operations between them:

1. That shipowners, masters of vessels and shippers, be accorded all possible conveniences and accommodations in loading and unloading, in order to secure the most rapid despatch of vessels. That visits of sanitary officers be made to vessels immediately on arrival.
2. That no fines be imposed on masters of vessels for infractions of laws in cases where it can be shown that there was no intentional omission or deceit.
3. That packages unloaded, which are not destined for that port, but for some other, either domestic or foreign, shall be reloaded without the imposition of a fine, as soon as it is shown that they are destined for another port.
4. That a compilation of the practices of each country on the subjects of vessels, merchandise and nomenclature be issued in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.
5. That custom house regulations governing merchandise in transit to one country through another be simple and uniform, in accordance with the principles of free commercial transit, only such charges being made as afford just compensation for services rendered.
6. That work be permitted at night under proper conditions, and on holidays, except national ones, in order to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels.
7. That permission be given to load and unload vessels at the same time.
8. That gross tonnage shall be the basis of shipping charges, and that a net register tonnage shall be adopted, wherever practicable, as the basis of national charges on vessels.
9. That custom house regulations be reformed so as to give greater simplicity in the wording of invoices, and greater rapidity in the transmission of goods to the officers who are to have charge of them.

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**Mysteries of Navy Men.**

The navy people of this country and Germany are again prodding each other. Is it mere careless gush, intentional contempt, or is it done to promote sentiment in favor of more warships? Admiral Dewey has created a good deal of stir by his remarks about the German navy as compared with that of the United States. He says that the efficiency of the Kaiser's fleet is much overrated. Ours he declares to be the most effective fighting force in the world. He asserts it to be impossible for the Kaiser to send across the Atlantic a fleet that could

fight such an aggregation of warships as the fifty-four which took part in the Caribbean manœuvres, — manœuvres which were a great object lesson to his Majesty. And what is all this talk of Admiral Dewey for? If the German navy is such an insignificant affair, why is the Admiral so strenuously urging the ordering of five more great battleships next winter? We have no "enemy" but Germany! The admiral probably reasoned — altogether unconsciously, of course — that a little airing of the "weakness" of the German navy would irritate the Kaiser and provoke him to push on with all speed the building up of his fleet, and then Congress would feel compelled to authorize the five new ships on this side, to checkmate him. Whether Dewey, whose inconsistency in wanting more ships is hardly to be explained in any other way, had any such thing in mind, the upshot will be exactly this. Already one of the Kaiser's commanders has taken up the cudgels for him, and indulged in a counter depreciation of our navy and its officers and men. That, of course, will trouble our folks with dread of the Kaiser's awful fleet, and so the navy promotion game goes on. How to stop the mouths of these naval mischief makers is a problem which may well engage the serious attention of benevolent people.

**Full of Promise.** Further cordial endorsement of the proposition for a regular international congress continues to come in. John Willis Baer, so long Secretary of the National Y. P. S. C. E., now of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, sends his "heartiest congratulations." President Thwing of Cleveland sends "heartiest congratulations," and says that "the movement is full of opportunity for the betterment of mankind." The *Congregationalist* in a two-column editorial on the subject, in its current issue, says: "Those who have been active in this movement toward the organization of the world as a single political body are not indulging in dreams. They recognize that the accomplishment of world unity is full of practical difficulties. But the underlying unity of mankind, superior to all man-made constitutions, will assert itself and ultimately the goal will be attained, if the progress of the nations is to continue."

"In the meantime, the plan proposed by the American Peace Society has its practical advantages. It does not propose the abandonment by the nations of their formal sovereignty. It is expected that they will insist upon their prerogatives and that they will not give up any attribute of sovereignty for perhaps a long time. The proposed international congress, according to the scope of the petition, would have only power to recommend to the nations that they adopt uniform legislation among themselves. In that respect it would be practically parallel to the interstate commissions, which have endeavored to promote uniformity of legislation among the

states of the United States upon subjects over which each state is absolutely sovereign. Such legislation has been attained in respect to forms of business paper, to divorce legislation and other subjects of universal interest among the states."

### Brevities.

. . . The twelfth Universal Peace Congress, which was to have met at Vienna in May, has now been definitely postponed till September. The place and exact date of it will be fixed by the International Peace Bureau within a few weeks.

. . . The next Conference of the International Law Association, the twenty-first meeting, will meet at Antwerp, on the invitation of the Burgomaster of the city, on the 29th of September next. The Council of the Association have just had printed the reports, hitherto unpublished, of the first two conferences held at Brussels and Geneva in 1873 and 1874, respectively.

. . . The *Boston Transcript* says: "The argument recently put forward by French Socialists that a great national army, instead of making for peace, is a standing incentive to a scrap, certainly merits consideration. There is no doubt that the huge, untried German army burns in the Kaiser's pocket like a crisp dollar bill in a small boy's clothes."

. . . A dispatch from South Africa, March 13, stated that the Governor of Natal had proclaimed the King's pardon for all persons who were awaiting trial for treason or other offenses committed during or arising out of the recent war.

. . . The International Institute of Peace Studies was opened at Monaco, by Prince Albert of Monaco, on the 25th of February, in the presence of the principal members of the Monaco Academy.

. . . Andrew Carnegie has offered two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Hague International Court for the creation of an international law library for the use of the court. We suppose his negotiation for the purchase of the estate referred to in our last issue is with the view of installing the library in it.

. . . The Paris Central Committee of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance has asked the Minister of Public Instruction to allow the distribution in the public schools of books, pamphlets, pictures, etc., inculcating the principles of peace.

. . . The governments of France and of Guatemala have practically agreed to submit to the Hague Court the claim of a French citizen against Guatemala for reimbursement for outlays on important government works in 1896-97. Negotiations are going on for the submission of the case.

. . . The International Peace Institute of Monaco was inaugurated by Prince Albert on the 25th of February. The work of the Institute will be the publication of works on international law, on the pacific solution of controversies, statistics concerning war and armaments, the development of international institutions, peace education and propaganda, etc.